THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—JOHN BEARD, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR—ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment?—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and vigilance are our greatest safeguards, so ignorance and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as *Idolatry* does pure Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Carolinian," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in octavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condy Raguet.

1. The *North Carolina Republican* will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1798.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of *Convention*, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been amicably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented, by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents liberal legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such divisions and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which shall find us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 348 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all cases to be paid *in advance*.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of March, communicate to the publisher the number and names so procured, retaining the money in their hands until notified that the paper will certainly appear.

☞ All Letters and Communications must be addressed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, North Carolina; where they will be promptly attended to.

Jannary 15th, 1834.

BY AUTHORITY.

Law of the United States,
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 4.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the Pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four:

For the revolutionary pensioners under the several Acts prior to that of the 7th of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-one cents, the sum of nine hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For the invalid pensioners under the various laws, in addition to the unexpended balance of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy cents, the sum of three hundred and six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: February 27, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

However his military fame may excite the wonder of mankind, it is chiefly by his civil magistracy, that his example will instruct them. Great Generals have arisen in all ages of the world, and perhaps most in those of despotism and darkness. In times of violence and convulsion, they rise by the force of the whirlwind, high enough to ride in it, and direct the storm. Like meteors, they glare on the black clouds with a splendor which, while it dazzles and terrifies, makes nothing visible but darkness. The fame of heroes is indeed growing vulgar; they multiply in every long war; they stand in history, and thicken in their ranks, almost as undistinguished as their own soldiers. But such a Chief Magistrate as Washington appears like the pole star in a clear sky, to direct the statesman. His Presidency will form an epoch, and be distinguished as the age of Washington. Already it assumes its high place in the political region. Like the milky way, it whitens along its allotted portion of the hemisphere. The latest generations of men will survey, through the telescope of history, the space where so many virtues blend their rays.

LORENZO DOW.

Lorenzo Dow was an oddity of the oddest kind. His sayings for a time, like those of the celebrated Rowland Hill, filled the newspapers and pleased the public from Maine to Louisiana. Dow was known in all parts of the Union; and it is probable that not a town or city of any note in the boundary of the States was left unvisited by him. The story of his raising the Devil, and the way he did it, is well known. The best anecdote of him is, that being one evening at a hotel kept by one *Bush* in Delhi, N. Y., the residence of the celebrated General *Root*—he was importuned by the latter gentleman, in the presence of the landlord, to describe Heaven. 'You say a great deal of that place,' said the general, 'tell us how it looks.' Lorenzo turned his grave face and long waving beard towards Messrs. Bush and Root, and replied with imperturbable gravity: 'Heaven, friends, is a vast extent of smooth rich territory; there is not a *Root* nor a *Bush* in it, and there never will be.'

SELECT TOASTS.

J. H. Hewitt, Esq., Editor of the Baltimore Visitor, at the recent celebration of the Baltimore Typographical Society, to which the Hon. Col. David Crockett was invited, gave the following pertinent toast:

Col. David Crockett—"An honest man's the noblest work of God." No danger of his ever being rowed up salt river, *ramsquaddled or exfunctified*, while the *people* stand by him and he can *whip his weight in wild cats.*

Whereupon Col. Crockett rose, and, after returning thanks, responded with the following characteristic sentiment:

"A pair of cobweb breeches, a porcupine saddle, and a hard trotting horse, to all the enemies of the Baltimore Typographical Society, and when they get down may they have their toes chopt off, so as to be known by their tracks."

NYM, AND THE FOOTPAD.

Corporal Nym clings to his cash (when gets any) like a paragraphist to a "shocking accident," or a broker to his "premium." The other day, while travelling from Boston to Lowell, he was stopped by a foot-pad, who demanded his money in the politest terms imaginable.

"My dear Sir," quoth the Corporal, "you are barking up the wrong sapling. You don't know me I presume."

"I have not the honor."

"Well, then, I am a *printer!*"

The foot-pad was off. "D—d dry picking then, I know!"—*Lowell Times.*

The following lines we take from a late No. of the "New England Weekly Review," not more on account of their beauty, than because they contain a just tribute to the merit of one whom we remember with gratitude for his kindness to us when we were far from home.

To very high literary and scientific attainments, Dr. Todd added an exquisite taste and skill in music—qualifications which, being quickened into action by great benevolence, and graced by much suavity of manner, rendered him eminently interesting.

TO THE MEMORY OF DR. ELI TODD,

Late Physician to the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, who died in Hartford on the 17th November, 1833—aged 64:

High let Ambition's pathway lean,
Where cliff o'er cliff impends,
And Luxury's flowery track be seen,
Where scorpion-sting attends—

Uncharm'd, the applauding lay shall turn,
To breathe where Goodness lies—
With her, go 'clasp the abandon'd urn,'
Or mount her native skies.

O TODD! though set that sun of thine,
Though bright in happier sphere,
Still, still, we see it's radiance shine,
Its quick'ning influence, here.

Wide through a rising realm is known
How more than death by thee
Was vanquish'd, when the maniac's moan
Was hush'd—and he was free!

Wide through that realm, from holiest fire
That grateful love can wake,
Comes incense:—and thy requiem-quoir,
From hearts that *could not* break.

Fame, too thou did'st not wish, pursues,
To crown thy glorious cares;
And there her glittering garland strews,
Where Love and Friendship theirs.

But—not from fame, or friendship drawn,
O holy peace at last!—
That look where faith and hope must dawn—
That grace around thee cast!

Farewell! beloved physician, rest:—
We fain would dry our tears,
And think thee with the good and blest,
Through everlasting years.

Yet weep they will—that gentle train
Who round thy dust appear—
Dejected, that they ne'er again
Thy long loved voice shall hear.

There sky-robed Pity oft shall come,
Her moistening eye serene,
To sigh beside thy burial stone—
'My son!' 'My son!' her theme.

There, instant Zeal shall light her lamp,
With sick-bed curtains round,
And wake, through midnight dark and damp
To watch that sacred ground.

There, Science comes, as roseate hues
Lead up the rising day,
O'er thee to weep those holiest dews
Her kindred love would pay.

There, come I ilosophy, a friend,
And Charity divine,
That would from wounds our race defend,
Or would these woundings bind.

There, all thine own Philanthropy—
Whose perfect image thou—
Pure love of man—not last we see,
In heart-felt homage bow.

There, Friendship, Love, the Graces throng—
To each thy name was dear—
There warbled notes of praise prolong,
Or drop Affection's tear.

Sad Muse, and there, if thou hast dared,
On wing too weak to rove,
It was for thee that he had cared,
It is, that thou can'st love.

Sweet Spirit! touch'd of Heav'n to charm,
To soothe and bless mankind,—
Death's clay-cold bed we cannot warm!—
We'll leave, them, *earth* behind:

Farewell! let Grandeur pile her tow'r,
Or Mammon roll his tide—
One thought of like life thine, is more
Than theirs, or Heroes, pride.

We hope that the death of Dr. Todd will not prove an irreparable loss to that benevolent institution, the "Connecticut Retreat for the Insane," which owed its unparalleled success chiefly to his skilful and judicious management.

The following Extract from a Report of the Visiting Physicians of that establishment, will show, at once, with what success Dr. Todd conducted its affairs, and that gentleness and kind treatment were substituted, by him, in place of rigorous cruelty, which too often aggravates insanity:

Of the moral and medical management of the patients the Committee are bound to give a brief detail, as the general plan of treatment adopted at this Institution is more or less original, and differs in some material respects from that pursued at any other hospital.

In respect to the moral and intellectual treatment, the first business of the Physician, on the admission of a patient, is, to gain his entire confidence. With this view, he is treated with the greatest kindness, however violent his conduct may be—is allowed all the liberty which his case admits of, and is made to understand, if he is still capable of reflection, that, so far from having arrived at a mad-house, where he is to be confined, he has come to a pleasant and peaceful residence, where all kindness and attention will be shewn him, and where every means will be employed for the recovery of his health. In case coercion and confinement become necessary, it is impressed upon his mind, that this is not done for the purpose of punishment, but for his own safety, and that of his keepers. In no case is deception on the patient employed, or allowed,—on the contrary, the greatest frankness, as well as kindness, forms a part of the moral treatment. His case is explained to him, and he is made to understand, as far as possible, the reasons why the treatment to which he is subjected has become necessary.

By this course of intellectual management, it has been found, as a matter of experience at our Institution, that patients, who had always been raving when confined without being told the reason, and refractory, when commanded instead of being intreated, soon became peaceable and docile.

This kind of treatment, of course, does not apply to idiots, or those laboring under low grades of mental imbecility, but it is applicable to every other class of mental diseases, whether maniacal or melancholic.

In respect to the medical and dietetic treatment, it also varies essentially in the main, from the course adopted at other hospitals. Formerly patients labouring under mental diseases were largely medicated, chiefly by emetics, cathartics, and bleeding. At the present time this mode of treatment has given place to intellectual and dietetic regimen, in most European hospitals. The Physician of our Institution has introduced a course of pratice, differing from both these, but partaking more or less of each. He combines moral and medical treatment founded upon the principles of mental philosophy and physiology. In one class of cases moral, and in another medical treatment, become the paramount remedies, but in each class of cases, both are combined.

The proportion of cures which have been effected, at our Retreat, has satisfied your Committee that the mode of treatment there adopted is highly salutary and proper. During the last year there has been admitted twenty-three recent cases, of which twenty-one have recovered, a number equivalent to 91 3-10 per cent. The whole number of recent cases in the Institution during the year was twenty-eight, of which twenty-five have recovered—equal to 89 2-10 per cent.

At two of the most ancient and celebrated Institutions of the same kind in Great Britain, the percentage of recent cases has been from thirty four to fifty four. In our own country at two highly respectable Institutions the recent cases cured has amounted to from 25 to 51 per cent.

These comparisons give a result in favor of the success of our Institution for the last year, which is highly gratifying to your Committee, and which we doubt not will be a source of particular satisfaction to those through whose bounty an Asylum has been erected for this unfortunate class of our fellow beings.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A friend in Davidson County has sent us a copy of the Proceedings of the Third Annual Meeting of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, held in Richmond County last November. This document presents very cheering accounts of the progress of Religion in the Baptist denomination in this State. From the Reports of three Committees of the Convention we make the following extracts:

Report on Foreign Missions.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Foreign Missions, beg leave to report,

The recent information received from Burma is truly encouraging. Every letter from that land of darkness furnishes us with the knowledge of new accessions to the several churches. A few years ago there was not a solitary Christian among the 17,000,000 of Burma, nor was the name of Jesus printed in their language. Now there are five churches, and the New Testament is printed and read in their own native tongue. The people through all that benighted land, are showing a disposition and an anxiety to understand the nature and character of the new religion. Many have travelled more than hundreds of miles to converse with our brethren. Indeed, the general anxiety now exhibited by the Burmans, encourages us to hope, that in a few years the religion of the Bible will be the religion of Burma. Brother Mason among the Karens, in one of his last communications, writes, "I cry no longer 'the horrors of heathenism,' but, 'the blessings of missions.' I date no longer from a heathen land. Heathenism has fled these banks. I eat the rice, and the potatoes, and the fruits, cultivated by Christian hands, look on the fields of Christians, and see no dwellings but those inhabited by Christian families. I am seated in the midst of a Christian village, surrounded by a people who love as Christians, act as Christians, and, in my eyes, look like Christians."

Report on Religious Tracts.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Tracts, beg leave to report,

That the distribution of religious Tracts is a cheap, easy, and certain means of doing good.—Divine truth is the grand instrument which God employs for the conversion of sinners, and for the edification and comfort of saints; till they come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, to the measure of the fulness of Christ. In the promulgation of truth by preaching, which was God's first way of making the Gospel known, there are assuredly some peculiar advantages. But in doing it by writing, there are advantages also: and it has this recommendation, that it is God's chief way of making himself known to the human race from age to age, and of presenting truth to the minds of men from day to day, in every land where the revelation of his will is known. Paul wrote often, and much, and preciously, and said: "When this epistle is read among you, cause it to be read in the Churches of the Laodiceans, and that ye also read the epistle from Laodicea." Peter also pursued the same happy course, that his brethren, and we also, as it is in this day, "might be able to have these things always in remembrance. Are there not thousands and tens of thousands now in glory, whose first impressions of religion, as well as their following improvement, were made by reading? What is a religious tract, but a select portion of divine truth, designed and adapted to make the reader wise unto salvation?

Report on Temperance Societies.

Your Committee recommend the following remarks on the important subject of Temperance:—They deem this Society to be worthy of the patronage of all religious and philanthropic individuals, especially when they consider the happy effects of it in reclaiming many of our fellow-men from the destroying monster, Intemperance, and restoring them to the bosom of their families, and to the respectability of society: whilst others, regardless of admonition and the force of example, have plunged into the vortex of destruction. They could present many cases, within their knowledge, to prove this important truth, and the great bearing that example has on the community. They therefore would recommend to our brethren, and all the friends of humanity, that immediate efforts be made to form Societies in all our churches and neighborhoods, and, by example and every lawful means, to put a stop to the destructive practice of intemperance; and to be carsful to avoid all arguments that will prejudice the minds of those that are taken captive by this snare of the devil.

BENEFITS OF RELIGION.

We make the following interesting extracts from two Sermons, on the two heads named, delivered by the celebrated Dr. Blair, of Edingburg:

Influence of Religion upon Adversity.

Upon futurity, men are constantly suspended. Animated by the prospect of some distant good, they toil and suffer through the whole course of life; and it is not so much what they are at present, as what they hope to be in some after-time, that enlivens their motions, fixes attention, and stimulates industry. Now, if, in the common affairs of life, such is the energy of hope, even when its object is neither very considerable nor very certain; what effects may it not be expected to produce when it rests upon an object so splendid as a life of immortal felicity? Were this hope entertained with that full persuasion which Christian faith demands, it would, in truth, not merely alleviate, but totally annihilate, all human miseries. It would banish discontent, extinguish grief, and suspend the very feeling of pain.

But, allowing for the mixture of human frailty; admitting those abatements which our imperfection make upon the effect of every religious principle, still you will find, that, in proportion to the degree in which the [illegible] of Heaven operates upon good men, they will be [illegible] quil under sufferings; nay, they will be happy, in [illegible] parison of those who enjoy no such relief. What deed, in the course of human affairs, is sufficient to [illegible] tress, far less to overwhelm, the mind of that man can look down on all human things from an elevat much above them? He is only a passenger throug world. He is travelling to a happier country. [illegible] disagreeable soever the occurrences of his journey m be, yet at every stage of that journey, he receives the assurance that he is drawing nearer and nearer to the period of rest and felicity.—Endure, and thou shalt overcome.—Persevere, and thou shalt be successful. The time of trial hastens to a close. Thy mansion is prepared above; thy rest remaineth among the people of God. The disorders which vice has introduced into the works of God, are about to terminate; and all tears are soon to be wiped away from the eyes of the just.—The firm assurance of this happy conclusion to the vexations and the vanities of life, works a greater effect in the sincere illiterate Christian, than all the refinements of Philosophy can work on the most learned Infidel. These may gratify the mind that is at ease; may soothe the heart when slightly discomposed; but when it is sore and deeply torn, when bereaved of its best and most beloved comforts, the only consolations that can then find access, arise from the hope of a better world; where those comforts shall be again restored; and all the virtuous shall be assembled in the presence of Him who made them. Such hopes banish that despair which overwhelms, and leave only that tender melancholy which softens the heart, and often renders the whole character more gentle and amiable.

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There are two plans, and there are but two, on which any man can propose to conduct himself through the dangers and distresses of human life. The one is the plan of worldly wisdom; the other, that of determined adherence to conscience. He who acts upon the former, lays principle aside, and trusts his defence to his art and ability. He avails himself of every advantage which his knowledge of the world suggests. He attends to nothing but what he considers as his interest; and, unconfined by conscience, pursues it by every course which promises him success. This plan, though too often adopted, will be found, on trial, ineffectual and deceitful. For human frailty is an unequal match for the violent and unforeseen vicissitudes of the world. When these torrents rise in their might, they sweep away in a moment the banks which worldly wisdom had reared for defence, and overwhelm alike the crafty and the artless. In the mean time, persons of this character condemn themselves to live a most unquiet life. They pass their days in perpetual anxiety, listening to every motion; startled by every alarm; changing their measures on every new occurrence; and when distress breaks in over all their defences, they are left under it, hopeless and disconsolate.

The plan which, in opposition to this, religion commends, as both more honourable in itself, and more effectual for security, is, at all hazards to do your duty, and to leave the consequences to God. Let him who would act upon this plan, adopt for the rule of his conduct that maxim of the Psalmist's, *Trust in the Lord, and do good.** To firm integrity, let him join a humble reliance on God. Let his adherence to duty encourage, his religious trust inspire him with fortitude, in the performance of his duty. Let him know no path but the straight and direct one. In the most critical moments of action, let him ask no further questions, than, What is the right, the fit, the worthy part? How as a man, and as a Christian, it becomes him to act? Having received the decision of conscience, let him *commit his ways unto the Lord.* Let him, without trepidation or wavering, proceed in discharging his duty; resolved, that though the world may make him unfortunate, it shall never make him base; and confiding, that in what God and his conscience require him to act or suffer, God and a good conscience will support him. Such principles as these are the best preparation for the vicissitudes of the human lot. They are the shield of inward peace. He who thinks and acts thus, shall be exposed to no wounds but what religion can cure. He may feel the blows of adversity; but he shall not know the wounds of the heart.

Influence of Religion upon Prosperity.

It is the fate of all human pleasures, by [illegible] to fade; of most of them, to cloy. Hence, in the prosperous state, there are frequent intervals of [illegible] guor, and even of dejection. There are very [illegible] the happiest life, which it is not in the [illegible] world to fill up. What relief so [illegible] cant or dejected periods, as the [illegible]

* Psalm xxxvii. 3.

...tuality! How barren and imperfect ...property which can have recourse to no such ...dustry dare put ill order to activate this stagnation ...vulgar life; and to supply the inefficiency of world-...by absurdity!

...Worldly prosperity declines with declining life. In ...youth the relish was brisk and poignant: It becomes ...less keen as life advances; and flattens as life de-...scends. He who lately overflowed with cheerful spi-...rits and high hopes begins to look back with heaviness ...on the days of departed years. He thinks of his old com-...panions, who are gone; and reviews past scenes, more ...agreeable than any which are likely to return. The ...activity of pursuit is weakened. The gaiety of amuse-...ment is fled. The gratifications of sense languish. ...When his accustomed pleasures, one after another, thus ...steal treacherously away, what can he, who is an utter ...stranger to religion, find to the hope of Heaven, substi-...tute in their place?—But, even in that drooping period, ...the promises and hopes of religion support the spirits of ...a good man till the latest hour. *His leaf shall not ...wither.* It shall not be in the power of time to blast ...his prosperity: But old age shall receive him into a ...quiet retreat, where, if lively sensations fail, gentle ...pleasure remain to soothe him. That hope of immortal-...ity, which formerly improved his other enjoyments, now ...in a great measure supplies their absence. Its impor-...tance rises, in proportion as its object draws near. He ...is not forsaken by the world, but retires from it with ...dignity; reviewing with a calm mind the part which ...he has acted, and trusting to the promise of God for an ...approaching reward. Such sentiments and expecta-...tions shed a pleasing tranquillity over the old age of the ...righteous man. They make the evening of his days ...go down unclouded; and allow the stream of life, ...though fallen low, to run clear to the last drop.

POLITICAL.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

The Delegates appointed by the Mechanics and Artisans of the City of New York, to proceed to Washington for the purpose of presenting the Memorial signed by them, to Congress, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT:

That they arrived there on the evening of the 6th instant. From the four members of the Merchants' delegation who yet remained in Washington we received every attention and courtesy. We were also met by Mr. Dudley Selden, a representative from this city, to whose politeness, candour, and kind attention, we feel much indebted, and with whom we made arrangements for the presentation of your Memorial to the House of Representatives, to be accompanied by him with such remarks as appeared to us necessary and appropriate. From Mr. White and Mr. Lawrence, representatives from this city, we received polite attention. We next sought an interview with the President, arrangements for which were made with Messrs. White and Lawrence, who proposed previously to apprise the President of our intention to visit him, and the object of our mission to Washington. We were accordingly introduced on the 7th inst. by the gentlemen above named. After a lapse of ten to THirty minutes, occupied in desultory conversation, Turtime seemed to have arrived when the subject awayr thission should be named: Mr. C. P. White, two w one of our committee about to address the 8 or Hitive, arose, and walking aside to us, stated coun he deemed it improper to introduce the subja lit then, as the President desired to be engaged with other gentlemen who were present; feeling an unwillingness to persist in a manner that could be deemed intrusive, we withdrew. On taking our leave, the President asked us what stay we intended to make, and our residence; we named the latter part of the next week as the time fixed for our departure; he replied that we should hear from him again.

Our Memorial was presented to the House on Monday the 11th by Mr. Selden, who made an address explanatory of its nature and objects, and also of the character and pursuits of those who signed it. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, after having been read by the clerk and ordered to be printed with the names and occupations of the signers. We had made an arrangement to have it presented in the Senate on Wednesday, but the sudden death of Mr. Bouldin in the other House on Tuesday caused an adjournment of both Houses, and no business was transacted until Friday, on which day it was presented by Mr. Wright, one of our Senators, who introduced it with a few appropriate remarks, when it was referred to the Committe of Finance.

Feeling it to be our duty to wait on the President again, and communicate to him personally the situation and wishes of our constituents, we presented ourselves on the 13th, but, finding him engaged in preparation to attend the funeral of Mr. Bouldin, we left our card, intimating our intention to call on him the next morning at 10 o'clock. We accordingly repaired to his residence on the morning of the 14th, and were admitted at once to his presence. Two gentlemen were with him at the time, who retired in a few moments. The President received us with "good morning, gentlemen, be seated." We introduced each other, and took seats. The President now sat down by a table and signed several papers; after which he took up a letter, broke the seal, and read it very deliberately: then another letter, and was engaged with a third, when company was announced. During all this time he did not seem to notice our presence, and fearing to interrupt important business, we had patiently waited his leisure; but, perceiving at length that we must introduce our subject without further delay, or lose the opportunity, we commenced by saying, "You are aware, sir, that we are a Delegation from Mechanics and Artisans of the City of New York to make known to the Government the pecuniary difficulties under which the citizens are laboring at the present time."

He answered, "Well, what do you want?—What would you have me do?—What do you come here for? Why don't you go to the United States Bank?—Go to Nicholas Biddle!"—His manner was agitated, expressing impatience and anger.—We replied, that we were not authorized to make application to the Bank, but to the Government, for an amelioration of our sufferings; to which he replied—"I have been applied to by committee after committee, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York again;—one, two, five, seven, and you are the eighth. I have dealt openly and candidly with all;—you have seen the committee from your City, they could tell you my determination. I told them, and I now tell you, I never will restore the deposites, I never will re-charter the United States Bank, or sign a charter for any other Bank, so long as my name is Andrew Jackson." His energy and his anger increased as he ...ed to speak; we replied, that we did not ...ask the re-charter of the United States ...Bank, merely to declare that our complaints ...were unheard in action, and to request from the Government the adoption of some system which might tend to restore mercantile confidence. He asked, "How am I to do that?" We replied, that we were not instructed to dictate to the Government what to do; but we looked upon the want of a good understanding between the President and the Bank as the great cause of our present embarrassment. At this he became excessively agitated, rose from his seat, shaking his finger in an earnest and threatening manner, said, "In what way have I produced it?" To which we replied—"You informed Congress in your official communications that you did not believe the Bank was solvent, that it would not be able, on winding up, to pay all demands against it." The President replied, "I did say, and I say it now; it will not pay all; it is a corrupt and abominable institution, buying up presses and interfering with elections throughout the country. It has violated its charter repeatedly." We answered, that the business portion of the citizens of New York, we believed, view it in a different light. But if the Bank has violated its charter, the laws point out the proper course to be pursued. Here his excitement assumed an extraordinary shape, his whole frame trembling with great agitation.—"Well," said he, "have I not pursued lawful measures?" We answered, that the charter authorized the President to issue a *scire facias*, but we believed that course had not been pursued. He answered, in a vehement manner, "It may be however, before the affairs of the Bank are wound up."

He became too angry now to hope for any good growing out of further conversation. One of our committee, with a hope of appeasing his extreme irritation, said to him in the kindest manner, "May it please the President, we have been particularly instructed by those whom we represent, not only to present our Memroial to both Houses of Congress, but to state personally to the Executive our grievances, and ask the wisdom of the Government to devise some method for our relief." But the President continued, "Why am I teasted with committees?—here I am receiving two or three anonymous letters every day, threatening me with assassination if I dont restore the deposites and re-charter the Bank;—the abominable institution—the monster, that has grown up out of circumstances, and has attempted to control the Goverhment;—I've got my foot upon it, and I'll crush it."—(The Globe lay before him on the table, containing some of the letters referred to.) He continued, "Am I to violate my constitutional oath?—Is it to be expected that I am to be turned from my purpose?—Is Andrew Jackson to bow the knee to the golden calf, as did the Israelites of old? I tell you if you want relief go to Nicholas Biddle."—We replied, "Nicholas Biddle will tell us that he is but following the recommendations of the Executive in winding up the affairs of the Bank, by curtailing its discounts." The rage of the President now increased, if possible, to a degree which we shall not attempt to describe. He continued, "Did I advise him to interfere with elections, and corrupt the morals of the people?—Did I advise him to withdraw thirty-five millions from the purchase of inland bills of exchange in the western country?—I tell you I am opposed to all Banks and banking operations, from the South Sea bubble to the present time. The Israelites, during the absence of Moses to the mount, made a golden calf, and fell down and worshipped it; and they sorely suffered for their idolatry.—The people of this country may yet be punished for their idolatry.—Let the United States Bank relieve the community by issuing their notes, and I pledge myself that the State Banks shall not oppress it. Beliving that we had already said more than was well received, we now withdrew. During this interview several persons were present.

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Mr. C. P. White, a member from this city, in a conversation with us on the subject of the present embarrassments and complaints, made a remark which we deem it our duty to state. "Talk of complaint," said he, "the Government don't complain; you hear no complaint on the part of the Government; it is only the people that are making all the complaint. You come here and say you are distressed; the Government is not distressed; there is no power in the Constitution to charter a Bank, or make any contract binding on any future Congress."

We called on Mr. Van Buren on the 7th inst., and not finding him at home, left our address; on the 14th, after we had taken our seats in the stage to leave Washington, we received a card from Mr. Van Buren.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Fayetteville Observer, of March 4.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, now in session:

The Memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, exercising the right of expressing their views and sentiments in relation to the present alarming crisis in the affairs of the General Government,

RESPECTFULLY SAYETH:

That in this particular section of the country, previous to the removal of the Deposites of the Government from the Bank of the United States, by the President, a degree of tranquillity and prosperity in the various pursuits existed, warranting the belief that their reasonable hopes of success would be realized.

That they believe a sound circulating medium is of the utmost importance to the safety of trade and the value of property, that its benefits reach every individual who handles a dollar, and, in a word, that it is as important to the country, as the healthy circulation of the blood to the human system.

That they believe no country on earth has heretofore enjoyed equal benefits with our own, arising from an easy, cheap, and safe means of transporting funds from the remotest sections.

That they believe the removal of the Deposites of the Government from the Bank of the United States, the want of confidence thus created, the change of relation produced between that Bank and the local institutions, the consequent deranged state of the currency, are the causes which lay at the foundation of the present distress.

That they farther believe that the removal of the Deposites, by the Executive, is in violation of law, will result in loss to the country, and the power which has been thus exercised, and is claimed by the President, if recognized and allowed, will ultimately tend to the destruction of the Constitution and the Government.

That in as much as a very close and intimate connection exists between this section of the country and the Northern Cities, and a derangement there has a tendency to chase confusion in this quarter, your Memorialists have experienced, and they fear they will continue to experience, consequences the most fatal, from the present deranged state of the fiscal affairs of the country, caused, as they do believe, by the proceedings which have been taken by the President of the United States.

That in the exercise of their rights as Freemen, rights which they never have relinquished, but which they have been protected in by the Constitution under which they live, they would respectfully protest against the course of the Executive in relation to the fiscal affairs of the country, and would pray that such proceedings may be adopted by your Honorable body as will remove the present difficulties, and restore peace and quiet to the country.

One of the Halifax Resolutions.

Resolved, That the removal, at the *time* and in the *manner* which it was effected, did not only exhibit an utter disregard to the Representatives of the People, but evinced a disposition, on his part, to concentrate in his person the power expressly and wisely reserved to another's department, which, if not curbed and restrained, by the salutary force of Public opinion, must eventually terminate in the destruction of *Civil Liberty*.

RALEIGH, MARCH 5, 1834.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held this day, at the Court-House in this City, to take into consideration the present state of the country. On motion, Benj. S. King was called to the Chair, and William A. Williams was appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been briefly explained, the subjoined Resolutions, amongst others, were submitted by Weston R. Gales, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That this meeting, discarding all party feeling, and disclaiming all political purposes, have assembled for a common expression of opinion in relation to the serious and alarming embarrassments which all classes of the community are now suffering, from the interruption of the regular course of business, the pressure in the money market, and the derangement of the currency.

Resolved, That the unparalleled distress which pervades the country, is, in the opinion of this meeting, mainly attributable to the general want of confidence, produced by the Executive, in removing the treasure of the United States from the safe depository provided for it by law.

Resolved, That the friendly relations between the Government and the Bank of the United States ought to be promptly restored, and the public moneys hereafter deposited in that Institution; a step required by the public faith, pledged to the Bank in its charter, and demanded by the public interest.

LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, 14th February, 1834.

Ever sence I have been in the Government, I never have had so much on my hands as I have sence I wrote you my last letter. Folks are pourin in here from all quarters, and bringin in petitions and memorials—some on em jest as much as a man can lift, and when they come to stretch em out, they kiver all Congress. Most all the Committys that come on here call to see I and the Gineral, and the work of presentin them to the Gineral has kep me busy enuf I tell you. The fust and biggest Committy that cum here was from the New York Marchants and Traders. I tell'd the Gineral, says I, now, Gineral, is our time to bresh up all we know about trade and mony bisness; for, says I, them New Yorkers every one on em has got his eye-teeth cut, and they haint cum down here at this season threw the mud for nothin, says I; and as they are comin to see us tomorrow, we better spring to it now, says I, Gineral, and git every thing reddy cut and dried for em; and so I and the Gineral went to work makin a kinder sham fight on't. I see purty quick it would'nt do, for the Gineral woul fly right off the handle, and talk about *Glory*, and *New Orleans*, and *Reform*, and about *his rights*, and *his Government*, and the GREAT EXPERIMENT, and wind up by blowin Squire Biddle all to splinters. Now, says I, Gineral, that won't do at all, says I; them aint the kinder folks to talk to so; they haint cum here to talk about "Glory;" they have got enuf of that, says I, in New York already, and Reform too, says I. Why, says I, Gineral, my friend Zekel Bigelow tells me there is so much of that in New York, that folks are brakin all to bits there, and it has crowded every dollar out of trade. Now, says I, I gess the best way for us is to hear what these New Yorkers have got to say, and then bow em off as quick as possible; and dont ask em any questions, and they won't ask us any; for, says I, if they git us on that track we'll go bump ashore now, I tell you; and so now the Gineral begun to think that was the best way, and if he was to say any thing in reply, it would be the *old story*, and the Gineral has told that over so often, I think he could say every word on't in his sleep.

Well, the next mornin, sure enuf, I see em comin, and I call'd the Gineral, and he took his stand right in the middle of the floor, and I stood a leetle ahead on him, 'twixt him and the door, and in they cum, jest for all the world as folks cumin to meetin; and I turn'd to and introduced em to the Gineral, and we shook hands all round. The Gineral is plagy cunnin in such times; he was mad enuf to snap his Hickory right in two pieces, but he put on a plagy good natur'd look, and as soon as we got threw shakin hands, one on em—a rale spunky lookin critter, jest about sich another lookin chap as Squire Biddle, and talk'd about as glib about mony matters—he stepp'd out, and spoke for the rest on em, and he went on now jest as cool as tho he had'nt lost a dollar sence we begun the war. He was as civil, too, as you ever see; he tell'd the Gineral purty much how things was workin, and how they was goin to work; and when he cum to speak of the Gineral's *Grand Experiment*, he tell'd him purty plain it would'nt work right. The Gineral was jest a goin to let him have his notions, but I pull'd him a twitch by the coat, and he stopped; but as soon as he got threw and bow'd, the Gineral begun, and telled him the fust go off *he was mistaken*—that there war'nt a man in the hole State of Tennessee know'd half so much about Banks, and Bankin, and Trade, as he did; and so long as he was President, he'd let the people know what was the rale meanin of "Government." "Biddle was a monster, and so was the Bank. Calhoun was a rascal, and so was Clay, and Webster, and McDuffie, and the hull raft of the opposition; and what puzzled him most, was to find out which was the bigest rascal, the Bank or any one of them other fellers; and he'd put em all down afore he has done with em. Haint I saved the country," said the Gineral "more than fifty times; if it had'nt been for me," says he "the Ingens would now be in Wall-street, scalpin all on you, and the British would be all over Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Virginny." And so the Gineral went on, and I could'nt stop him till he got right into his "Glory," and so I thought it was best to begin to bow the folks off; and by the time the Gineral got threw, he and I had it all to ourselves, and we sot down. The Gineral he was a good deal struck up and beet out, but he is as tuff as all natur, and can go threw jest sich a tug every day, ony give him a little time to take wind; and so he took off his specks, and went to rubbin em, and we begun to talk about it. Says he, Major, I reckon I give em a "*skirey factious*" that time, did'nt I? You see, says the Gineral, I ask'd em no questions, and that kep things snug. Do you know, Major, says the Gineral, I did'nt like the looks of that feller a bit, who did all the talkin for his companions; did you understand, Major, all he tell'd about? says the Gineral. Purty considerable, says I. And so I tell'd it all over to the Gineral in my own way. Well, says the Gineral, I'm glad I did'nt understand him, for now as you tell it, it stumps me considerable. The Gineral he sot still a moment, and begun to count on his fingers; and to rights, says he, Major, who was that? Why, says I, Gineral, he is the son of a man I've heard you tell on a thousand times.—And as soon as I spoke the name, the Gineral he started up, and says he, Major, 'tis unpossible—what, the son of ***** ****!!

Why, says he, Major, he was always one of my best friends, and was jest the kind of man I liked, he was as firm as granite, and know'd more about Banks and public matters than any man I ever met—he was a rale patriot and an honest man. Well says I, Gineral, that you said; and I have a notion too that he was in favor of a National Bank, and jest sich a one as we got now. That is true enuf, says the Gineral, but that was when I thought jest so too; folks should change their opinions, Major, always when "*The Government*" changes theirn. Well, says I, I did'nt think of that. I wish, says the Gineral, I'd a know'd who that chap was, I'd a made him shake in his shoes for darin to jine them rascally Merchants and Traders agin my experiment. I guess, says I, Gineral, that would'nt be an easy job, for I kept my eye on that critur the hull time, and kept thinkin all the while of what I have heard you say about his father, and thinks I, that's a rale chip of the old block." But, says I, Gineral we've got more work to-morrow agin; there's another Committy from New York, bringing another mile of names, all Mechanics, says I, rale hard fisted fellers. What, says the Gineral, Mechanics Major!! And he sprung up and danced round like a boy. Them are the fellers, Major, says he, strait from Tammany Hall, says the Gineral, now you'll have another story Major.

None of your Traders and Merchants for me; there aint a spark of Patriotism in the hull on em; but the Mechanics—give me the Mechanics; and now Major turn to and get a table well spread and dinner on it at 12 o'clock, that's the *rale working man's* dinner hour; and let us put on our old coats, and dont shave to-morrow—(the General is plagy cunning in sich matters.)—So next day sure enuf in they come, and we turned to shakin hands. "Aha, my friends, says the Gineral, these are the hands I like to shake; no glove work here; and you are the men to tell Congress what to do; and, says the Gineral, any man in office from the President downward ought to mind what you tell him." And the Gineral he walked round among em and shook hands agin, and slap'd em on the shoulders; and took a quid of tobacco from one on em, and gin another chaw out of his own box; and was as happy as you ever see, and spry as a cricket too.

Now my friends, says the Gineral, let's talk over public matters; and with that one on em step'd out and spoke for the rest, and I never in my born days heard a critur of his looks and trade talk so about Banks and money matters; and he begun back more than 30 years when he was printice, and come up all along, and he did shave down and saw up party-measures and party-folks, and dove-tail'd matters so, the Gineral was stump'd; the Gineral walk'd up to him and made plagy ugly faces at him; but the critur went on and talked right up to the Gineral; and there want a lump of sugar or a drop of ile in the hull on't. As soon as he stop'd, the Gineral give him a hard look, and says he "Stranger whats your trade?" "A master Carpenter, sir, said he. I was your friend, Gineral, and every man I employ'd was also, and we stuck to you till the measures of your administration have driven us out of your employ; and here is a blacksmith, and here is a ropemaker." And so he went on pretty much threw all trades. "It gives us pain, Gineral, to tell you that our families—and here he stop'd—he tried to speak, but he could'nt; he turn'd and walk'd to the winder, and come back and tried it agin, and as soon as he'd come to speak about unemployed workmen and their families, he'd choke right up, and his lip would quiver so; I was jest agoin to step right up and tell the Gineral what this man wanted to say; but he got on to rights himself and wound up by bringing his fist down on the table. I had a notion it would go rite threw, and the Gineral's hat on the table bounced up, I tell you; and says he, "there must be a change, Gineral." The Gineral did'nt like the looks and talk of this critur nigh as well as the Marchants and Traders man the day afore. He tried em a spell with "glory and reform," but that did'nt do no good, and that got the Gineral's dander up too, and so says he, "Strangers, the next time you come to talk with 'the Government,' you must get your representatives to come with you;" but they tell'd the Gineral they had none, and had'nt had any for a long while; *but they would arter next election.*

The Gineral took the hint in a minit; and says he, (for he was plaguy struck up by it) if you dare change any of your representatives at the next election (except one)—I'll put your city, the hull scrape on't, over on my friend Swartwout's meadows in Jarsy. I'll let you know that I am tryin *an experiment*, and will try it; come what will I've said I would, and right or rong I'll do it, if I die ten thousand Spanish Inquisitions. And now strangers clear out and go home; and as soon as the Gineral put on his hat they put on theirn, and walked out; but it did make me feel plagy sad and heavy to see folks come so fur threw the middle of winter, and go home empty handed. The Gineral was in a pesky bad temper all day, and so was I; but Mr. Van Buren and some of the Congressmen from York State come in and made clear weather agin, by tellin us they expected evry minit another Committy from New York, of the *rale stuff*, and no mistake about em, and rite strait from Tammany Hall too; and they read over the names. There, that one, says Mr. Van Buren, is an old friend of mine; he was Mayor once and is now a Banker; he knows every thing, and, can tell in a minit the difference between a crooked account and *a fair business transaction*. And here is another; he sent us a big ball'd headed Eagle once, Gineral, don't you remember?—and, by the by, "Major," says he, he is one of your countrymen; and the rest, says Mr. Van Buren, are all to be depended on; the first people of the city, in fact, the party could'nt hang together without em. Well, says the Gineral, this is somethin like; and now, says he, the best way would be, when they cum, to let Congress out, and let all our folks have a holly day. Well, sure enuf they have cum, and we've had *some* on em here; but I haint got time to tell you about it in this letter, but will in my next. And I've got somethin to tell you too about a new man, jest cum here all the way from Ireland: his name is Dennis M'Loony; he is a good natured crittur, and the Gineral likes him nigh about as much as he does me. I don't know what he is arter, and the Gineral don't nother; but he says he can do pretty much any thing, and he tells some plagy funny stories for us. We haint got no office fur him yit; but there will be some holes to fill up here, and by his tell he can fit plagy nigh any place.

Yours, &c. J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

SUPREME COURT.

March 5. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Samuel McD. Tate *v.* E. M. Greenlee, from Burke; affirming the judgment below.

Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of John Mushat *v.* Ephraim Brevard, from Lincoln; reversing the judgment below, and awarding a new trial.

Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of William Johnston *v.* McGinn and Graham, from Mecklenburg; reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Alexander Graham *v.* Abel E. McIver, from Anson; declaring the defendant chargeable with the profits as ascertained by the rates of hire in this State, and decreeing accordingly.

March 6. Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of doe on demise of John Ricks *v.* Henry Blount, from Nash; affirming the judgment of the Superior Court.

March 7. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of John Findley *v.* Wm. D. Smith, from Wilkes; reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

From the Raleigh Register, March 21.

New Bank.—We learn that a very considerable amount of Stock in "the Bank of the State of North-Carolina," has been taken in Rockingham county.

Convention Address.—The Executive Committee, appointed at a meeting held in this City last winter, to prepare an Address to the people of the State on the subject of amending the Constitution, have performed the duty assigned them. A large edition of the Address has been printed in Pamphlet form, and will be ready for distribution in the course of the present week.

A most daring attempt was made at high-way robbery, in this vicinity, last week, in broad daylight. A gentleman from the country, a respectable citizen, came to town for the purpose of getting a $1000 bill exchanged, and in going about to effect his object, he no doubt imprudently exposed his money to some individuals who were tempted by the lure to form a conspiracy to rob him. The gentleman states that he left Raleigh late in the afternoon, and when between two and three miles from town, near Crabtree creek, the sun not having yet gone down, two men, one white, the other colored, rushed from the side of the fence, seized his bridle, and demanded his money. He denied that he had any, when the white man struck him several violent blows across the head with a bludgeon, which felled him to the ground, where his existence would probably have been terminated but for the accidental approach of the Northern Stage, the lumbering of which was heard in the distance. It is some relief, however, to add, that the villians were disappointed of their booty.

From the Warrenton Reporter of March 8.

We are gratified in stating to our patrons that Stock in the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road to the amount of *sixteen thousand three hundred dollars*, was taken here last week, and there is a strong probability that considerable more stock in that work will be subscribed for in a short time by the people of Warren. Those who have already subscribed are men of unquestionable solvency, and among the most prudent and intelligent men in this section of country. The sight of their names on the list will have no little tendency to create confidence among their fellow citizens in the usefulness and practicability of the contemplated Rail Road.

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a Bill to establish the "State Bank of Kentucky." The capital is five millions—the parent Bank to be at Louisville; to have six Branches, to be located at different points in the State—length of charter 30 years.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE LOUISVILLE BANK—A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Our opinions as to the duty of the Banks designated as the depositories of the public funds, are known to the community. The Bank of Louisville, which was selected some months ago as the agent of the Treasury, has, we rejoice to announce, taken the course prescribed by wisdom and justice. Her board of directors, we are authorised to say, have adopted resolutions revoking their contract with the Government, and informing the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue already paid into the institution under their charge, is subject to the Treasurer's order. Like the directors of the Bank of Charleston, and of the Bank of Virginia, they have had the moral courage to do justice to themselves, to the stockholders, and to the nation; in fine, they have shown themselves worthy of the exalted estimation in which they are held by an intelligent public.

The Montreal Herald uses the following language in relation to the recent conduct of President Jackson:

"We have already said that we do not pretend to judge between the American people and their President. We may, however, be allowed to draw a parallel where the result is so decidedly in *favor* of the happy institutions under which *we* in Canada live. Not only the Governor could not, *dare not*, have done this, but *the King of England could not*; or if he had ventured to do so, and refused all explanation, *in three weeks he would lose something more than his Crown.*"

☞ The publication of "The Moderator," and "The Examiner," both of Washington City, has been suspended for the present.

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY: SATURDAY.....MARCH 15, 1834.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A memorial has lately been sent to Congress from Halifax County, and another from Fayetteville, signed by a great many citizens of those places respectively, and praying for the adoption of measures to relieve the distress produced by the removal of the Deposites.

We have given a place to the memorial from Fayetteville, and regret that the length of the other, and our want of space, excludes it from our columns. It is written with ability, and depicts, in strong but true colors, the miseries resulting from the President's ill-advised or unadvised measure.

We have made room for one of the Halifax resolutions. The gentlemen whose names are signed were (nearly all of them) once thorough-going Jackson-men —but they may now expect to be called *worshippers of the golden calf*, or *pot-house politicians*.

The Raleigh Register received by the last mail, contained an account of a Meeting in that City; three of the resolutions passed by the meeting, will be found in our colums, and we regret that our space so contracts our ability to give such sentiments the attention which they so highly merit at our hands.

☞ We give in our paper of to-day an extract from a Report made to the Mechanics and Artisans of the City of New York, by a Committee who were deputed to proceed to Washington and lay before Congress and the Executive a memorial on the subject of the public embarrassment.

We can hardly tell whether we were more amused, indignant, or disgusted, by the account the Committee give of the President's conduct when they waited on him with their humble petition.

But the reader will be a better judge of our emotions when he reads the Report.

We are confident there is no exaggeration in the picture given of the President's raving: we have had the same thing represented too often, by other gentlemen of reputation, and who were also his warm political friends, to doubt the truth of what the New York Committee state.

The allusion which the "old Hero" makes, in the concluding scene of the drama, to the idolatry of the Israelites, and its consequences, is a severe rebuke to the People of this country, although there is a mistake in naming the *object* of their sinful worship. It is not the "Golden Calf," in the shape of the United States Bank, that the People have worshipped: it is something more like a furious bull, that raves, and stamps, and runs over every thing, animate and inanimate, in his blind rage.

The President says that "the People of this country may yet be punished for their idolatry." We have no doubt of it—*they* are *now* suffering for it—and, as he has been so ungrateful as to taunt them with a supposed worship of the Bank, we will take the liberty to say, without a figure, that *he* is the idol which, if any, will bring them to punishment.

But we do not imprecate upon him a similar fate with the molten god of Israel. We would be satisfied if he would descend from the Capitoline mount—whither, unlike Moses, he ascended to *receive* adoration—and, in the retirement of the Hermitage, atone for the calamities he has brought on the country. And we would wish that his life might be spared until, under the auspices of some wiser head, the institutions of our land could be purged of political pollution.

We are neither worshippers of the Bank nor of the President. They both *possess* too much power; but, while the former has so far, as we think, exercised no more than the laws allowed it, and has exerted that with more benefit than injury to the country, the President has abused his legitimate power to the prostration of public faith, public reputation, and private fortunes.

If he would crush the juggling reptiles who infuse poison and filth into his councils, and would close his Administration under the direction of honest men, he might yet, in some measure, redeem his own character, restore public morals, and retire with the blessings of a People who have already suffered enough for their blind devotion to a man of "like passions" with others.

☞ Notwithstanding all we hear of the pecuniary distress at the North, and the excitement it produces there and at Washington, we are inclined to think that we can form in our minds but a faint picture of its dire reality.

The agitation is beginning to be felt here, but the overwhelming wave has not yet reached us. Come it must, however, as there is little hope of any change in the measures of the Administration, which might stop its progress and restore tranquillity.

Private letters, from men unconnected with the political parties, give a faithful sketch of doings at the Seat of Government.

For the information of the public, we to-day publish the greater part of two which have been received here, one by us, and the other by a friend.

The writer of the one dated February 21st, is a very intelligent, respectable, and successful artist, a native and resident of the North. The other letter is from a very sensible and observant young gentleman, whose home is in an adjacent County, but who is at present a witness of public transactions at Washington, and possesses the means of acquiring correct information as to the probable political measures which have yet to transpire.

The writers of these letters concur in the opinion that no relief is to be expected from the Administration; and we should, therefore, not be surprised to hear of "mobs in some of the large cities."

However much such unlawful, unavailing, and shocking tumults, are to be deprecated by the lovers of order, we all know that it is difficult to prevent them, where many thousands of miserable beings are thrown out of employment at once by the folly or depravity of men in power, and forced to hear the cries of their wives and children for bread.

Isolated from others, under similar circumstances, a man will sometimes commit deeds of horror; but when *thousands* are thrown together with like griefs, their desperation is increased by their sympathy, and they often commit acts at which humanity shudders.

We most sincerely hope—even against hope—that such a change of measures will yet take place as may avert from our country this last evidence of political corruption.

☞ We have heard, from other sources besides our correspondent, that there was a host of applicants for the office Marshall for the District of Columbia, before the remains of the late incumbent, Col. Ashton, had become cold.

What a commentary upon human nature!

The last Chapel-Hill "Harbinger" contains an amusing account of several curious experiments, made by Mr. Audubon and other naturalists, to ascertain whether the Buzzard discovers its prey by *scent* or by *sight*.

The respective and opposite theories are each so well supported, that we are unable to decide which is the true one; but, like the Harbinger, we incline to the opinion that both the eyes and nose of that delicate bird are made subservient to its necessities and pleasures.*

One series of experiments was tried upon the Buzzards of Charleston, which resulted in the belief that the *sight* was the *exclusive* means of discovering its prey. Upon this, the Harbinger makes the following pertinent remarks:

"Nor can a Charleston bird be considered as a perfectly fair subject of experiment, bred as he has been in the smoke and steam of two or three thousand kitchens, and amidst the offal of a large city, and differing therefore, from a buzzard inhabiting the fields and forests of the back country, as much as the keeper of a dram-shop does from a thorough-going member of the temperance society."

There is one species of this bird, found always in the State Capitals, but most abundantly in Washington City, which, we are told, can readily discover its prey —a vacant or an about-to-be-vacant office—by the organ of *hearing*.

But it would probably be even more difficult to try an experiment, fairly, upon this, than upon the Charleston bird: for it has its senses impaired not only by the "smoke, and steam, and offal," of thousands of common kitchens, but likewise by constant exhalations from the *great Kitchen* and the *Augean stables* besides.

* A few years ago we were at the falls, below the Narrows of the Yadkin, in shad time. One morning we went with a gentleman to see if there were any shad in his traps. As we approached we saw a multitude of buzzards on and about the traps; when our friend remarked that they were great plunderers, and frequently destroyed the shad before they were dead. This would favor the opinion that they are not dependent upon their *nose* entirely.

☞ We found the following extract in one of our exchange papers, in which it was said to be part of a letter written by the venerable La Fayette:

"General Jackson is the very man fitted for the present crisis. His stern and uncompromising republicanism, and his high sense of honor, will prove the best security for our admirable institutions—(for he calls every thing American his own.) For a long time I saw with pain the advances of an aristocratic monied institution, which threatened to cast a poisonous mildew over our precious liberties. They would have rendered our fair country a passive instrument in their hands, in which case freedom would have vanished from among us. Gen. Jackson possesses the honesty of a Regulus, the patriotism of a Washington, the firmness of a Timoleon—in fact I am unacquainted with any character, in ancient or modern history, which combines so much excellence with so few of the errors of humanity."

The desperate shifts to which the sinking Heroites are driven to sustain their Chief, could not be more strongly illustrated than they are by the adoption of such absurd and fulsome expedients as the above. We were surprised to find it in a decent paper: it must have crept in during the Editor's absence.

It is not long since we had evidence that the venerable La Fayette still enjoyed an uncloaded mind; and we cannot believe that he has all at once sunk into such dotage as the above remarks would, if genuine, clearly prove.

In the vigor of his mind, he has too much sense to believe what is here ascribed to him; and, if he really did believe Gen. Jackson a greater and a better man than Washington himself, (for even *Washington* is not excepted in the sweeping comparison,) *he*, *La Fayette*, would hardly utter it. Still less would he, who is so remarkable for delicacy and propriety, interfere so unwarrantably in a controversy that is distracting the whole country which is at once the theatre of his glory and the object of his affections.

The whole affair is a ridiculous imposture. It smells strongly of the *Kitchen*, where we have no doubt it was cooked up, and not in France, to tickle the depraved palate of the President, and to gull his blind votaries who are beginning to get their eyes open. Why, to ascribe such *fudge* and *flummery* to La Fayette, is an insult to humanity—it is really making him out no wiser than poor Caliban, who acknowledged himself an ass when he discovered that he had been worshipping a "drunkard for a god."

Would not this indirect attack upon La Fayette's understanding and honor bear an action at law?

CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!

General Jackson has heretofore attempted to justify his conduct in relation to the Bank, by the plea that *the People* were opposed to it. In his very temperate and dignified dialogue with the Deputation of Mechanics from New York, he amends his plea, as the Lawyers would say, and rests his defence on the ground that *the People* were idolizing the Bank, and it was necessary for him, like another Moses or Josiah, to destroy their idol!

He says he has got his 'foot on it, and will crush it.' But in his rage he forgets himself, and inadvertently "lets the cat out of the bag." 'The monster,' says he, 'has grown up under circumstances, and has attempted to control *the Government*.' There lies the secret—'the monster,' as he calls it, would *not be* controlled by "the Government"—that is, by Andrew Jackson—therefore he must crush it, lest it may supplant *him* in the hearts of industrious honest people who are enabled by its loans to make a living.

Truly, he is a most paternal patriarchal ruler of *his People!*

THE *GENERAL* GOVERNMENT.

Major Jack Downing has told us a great deal about "the Government,"—General Jackson's Government. Under the present incumbent, the name *General* Government is peculiarly appropriate.

The "old Hero" is literally commander-in-chief, not only of the military and naval forces, but over the civil departments of the country likewise. He has only to issue his proclamation, and forthwith the citizens of a Sovereign State are branded as traitors, and subjected to military law. If he wants the use of the public money, he has only to say "Open Sesamy!" and directly the doors of the Treasury fly open, with

"*Harmonious sound,*
On golden hinges turning."

With all this influence, however, it is the common belief that "the Government" has reached its acme of power, honor, and glory.

It is very evident that it must have a fall; and if it should come down, in 1838, only one grade, from a General to a Colonel, there will be some hope of the ultimate restoration of its civil character.

We perceive that a caucus in Kentucky has nominated Colonel Johnson, (better known as the killer of *Tecumseh*,) to succeed the "*General*" Government. The Colonel has some good points, but we don't think we can go another "military chieftain" just now, even though he did kill the great Indian warrior, which was certainly as great a deed of prowess and heroism as the refusal to black a British officer's boots.

We fear the Colonel has fallen into the hands of an enemy more to be dreaded than an Indian Chief and Prophet with a belt full of tomahawks and scalping-knives—we mean the little "Magician" of Kinderhook. If the Colonel escapes *his* claws unscathed, we think he will then have shown himself to be proof against both force and subtlety.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 21st, 1834.

Dear Sir: * * * The proceedings of Congress have been much more interesting than usual, as you will, of course, have observed; indeed, my small faith in our Government is lessening every day, if possible, although but little room remained (for some years past) of its being much reduced.

There seems no hope *at all* of any relief from the President or his friends, until forced to it by the clamor of the People; and such is the general distress—increasing every day, as it really *does*—that I think, in the Spring it will have arrived at such a crisis that the President and his friends will be compelled to adopt some relief, which they seem, *now*, not to intend in any degree. The debates this day, in the Senate, have been of a different character, somewhat, from most other days—much more positive. The opposition begin to say, in the Senate, that the People *will* be heard, and that the President *must obey their will*.

Should no relief be granted until next June, I believe, from all accounts, the People will almost, if not *quite*, be in martial array; and I should not be surprised if mobs commenced in the large cities long before that time.

I have heard Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, make one speech; I really think him, in most respects, superior, as an orator, to any one I have ever heard speak. South Carolina has three men in Congress that are really *giants*—they differ very much from each other, and yet all are great. Mr. Calhoun is *ascending* the ladder of fame this winter—he has a wonderful mind, possessing great powers as well as energy. But my essays on great men will give you very little light or interest; and, as I have nothing else worth troubling you with, I will take my leave for this time.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2, 1834.

My Dear Sir: I seize this opportunity to redeem my promise. I fear, however, that I shall not be able to give you any information which may be satisfactory, as to the final result of the great question which is now agitating the whole country. The removal of the deposites has been disposed of for the present in the House of Representatives, by referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Debate is still going on, however, in both Houses. In the Senate, incidentally, on memorials which are continually pouring in from all portions of the country, praying for the adoption of some remedial measure for the present unexampled distress,—and in the House, on a resolution introduced by Mr. Mardis, of Alabama, directing the proportion in which the public money shall be deposited in the several State Banks. Various and contradictory rumors are in circulation, as to the views of the President. One thing is very certain; to all outward *appearances*, at least, he is immovable. Nevertheless there are floating rumors—that the pressure has at last touched the purses of his friends in New York, so sensibly, and that representations to that effect have been so forcibly and plainly made to him, that there has been at last perceived a disposition to flutter and waver. How far the recent movement of the Governor of Pennsylvania will be calculated to counteract this influence, remains to be seen. I put no faith in any such rumors. I am much mistaken if Van Buren and the Kitchen Cabinet do not find it a more difficult matter to allay the storm they have raised in the old man's breast, than they are aware of. It may well be doubted whether any thing short of the destruction of the Bank, at whatever hazard, and at whatever loss to the country, will satisfy his deadly and rancorous hatred to that institution.

The news of Mr. Rives' resignation, and Mr. Leigh's election in his place, with the accompanying circumstances, have doubtless ere this reached you. That event is regarded, here, as the last desperate throw of the die to recover the ground the Administration has lost in Virginia. Mr. Rives and his friends fondly indulge the hope, that, by apparently sacrificing himself on the altar of principle, and thereby exciting the generous sympathies of that "Mother of Republicanism," he will stand a much better chance to be returned to the Senate when his term shall have expired, than if he had simply obeyed the instructions. His distinction between voting for a resolution declaratory of a certain principle, and the voting for a legislative enactment, embodying the *same principle*, is too entirely sophistical to admit of any other explanation. From past and present indications, I should think it will all be "Love's labor lost."

The Force Bill, I regret to say, will not be repealed. The act itself, you are aware, expires by it own limitation, with the present session of Congress; and this circumstance alone will influence the vote of the more moderate, of those who originally voted for the bill.

The Administration are in a sad dilemma as regards the appointment of Mr. Stevenson. The truth is, they cannot well do without him. And it is extremely probable that the office will remain unfilled until the Administration are compelled to do something by the representations of the Court of St. James—who have already threatened to withdraw their own Minister.

It is really humiliating to perceive the present condition of the House of Representatives, that such men as Polk, Speight, Clay of Alabama, Waugh, and Cambreleng, should be the most prominent members—emphatically, the champions of a majority of the House of Representatives of this Nation—is indeed, well calculated to make one despair of any good result from their measures. Can any one be surprised at the present condition of our affairs, when he considers the alarming depreciation of the public morals? As an instance, I would mention the following: Col. Ashton died one day last week—and before he was laid in his grave, it is said that their were *fifty applications* to fill the vacancy! How long has this state of things existed? And how much longer can it exist, without effecting a radical change in the general condition of the country, and without overturning that balance of power between the several departments of Government, so wisely ordained by our Fathers? No matter what the President does or says, there are always enough to be found who will applaud it to the echo.

"We are but the dust of thy feet, O King, do with us as seemest best in thy sight!" is nothing more than what is conveyed in the senseless jargon which we daily hear, of "The Rock of Ages, the Old Roman," &c. Verily, is he a "Roman," and I pray Heaven may not be called upon to witness scenes which would cause Nero to blush with shame.

Congress will probably sit till mid-summer.—Several of the members of the Senate express a determination not to vote for an adjournment until some measure of relief is adopted. I cannot bring myself to believe, however, that the Administration are so utterly reckless as to render such a procedure necessary. You shall hear from me again if any thing occurs worthy of notice.

Prices Current.

☞ Accounts from England, to the 20th of January, received at New York, state that the Cotton Market had undergone a still further depression.

SALISBURY. [March 15, 1834.

Brandy, apple, 35 a 40; do. peach, 45 a 50; Bacon, 10; Butter, 10 a 000; Cotton in seed, 2; do. clean, 8¼ a 00; Coffee, 16 a 18; Corn, 62½ a 0; Feathers, 30; Flour, (scarce) $6; Flaxseed, $1; Molasses, 50a00; Nails, 8 a 10; Oats, 35 a 37½; Rye, 40; Sugar, brown, 11 a 12½; do. loaf, 18 a 20; Salt, $1,12½ a 1 25; Tallow, 9 a 10; Tobacco, 8 a 20; Wheat, (bushel) 80 a $1 00; Whiskey, 45 a 50.

FAYETTEVILLE. [March 3, 1834.

Brandy, peach, 55 a 60; do. apple, 22 a 33; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 17 a 18; Coffee, 13 a 15; Cotton, 8½ a 10¼; Corn, 80 a 85; Flaxseed, $1 30 a $1 50; Flour, $4 25, a $5 50; Feathers, 34 a 36; Iron, 4½ a 5½; Molasses, 29 a 32; Nails, (cut) 6 a 6½; Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; do. lump, 14; do. loaf, 16 a 18; Salt, 65 a 75; Wheat, 95 a $1 00; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wool, 19 a 20.

CHERAW, S. C. [March 11, 1834.

Bacon, 10 a 12½; Butter, 15 a 20; Beeswax, 16 a 17; Coffee, 14 a 15½; Cotton, new, 10 a 11; Corn, 75, (very scarce;) Flaxseed, $1 00 a 1 25; Flour, $6 00 a 7 50; Mackerel, $6 50 a 9 00; Iron, 4½ a 5; Lard, 10 a 12½; Molasses, 40 a 50; Sugar, prime, 11½ 12½, do. common, 9 a 10, do. loaf and lump, 15 a 18; Salt, in sacks, $3 00, bushel, 75; Tallow, (scarce) 10 a 12; Wheat, 90 a $1 00.

CAMDEN, S. C. [Feb. 22, 1834.

Bacon, 9 a 10; Beeswax, 12 a 15; Cotton, 9 a 10½; Corn, 88 a 99; Flour, (N. Carolina) $7 00 a 8 00; do. Camden mills, $8 00 a 9 00; Lard, 12 a 15; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat, $1 00 a 1 50; Feathers, 30 a 50; Whiskey, 40; Brandy, peach, 35; do. appple, 00.

COLUMBIA, S. C. [Feb. 22, 1834.

Bacon, 9 a 10; Beeswax, 14 a 16; Brandy, peach, 75 a 0; do. apple, 40 a 50; Butter, 12½ a 18; Coffee, 14 a 17; Corn, (scarce) 80; Cotton, 10 a 11; Flour, (bbl.) $8 00 a 9 00; Iron, 4 a 5; Lard, 10 a 12½; Molasses, 40 a 50; Mackerel, No. 1, $8 00, No. 2, $7 00, No. 3, $5 00; Salt, in sacks, $2 75 a 3 00, bushel, 75 a 000; Sugar, brown. 8 a 12, do. loaf and lump, 16 a 20; Tallow, 10 a 12½; Whiskey, 45 a 50.

Altar of Hymen.

"Beside the nuptial curtain bright,
"The bard of Eden sings—
"Young Love his constant lamp will trim,
"And wave his purple wings."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on the 13th instant, by the Rev'd Mr. McDonald, Mr. E. R. BIRCKHEAD to Miss MARGARET ALLEMONG.

May joy attend the happy pair,
As through this life they move;
And all its paths be smooth and fair
To those who share each other's love! M.

In this County, Col. ELKANAH D. AUSTIN to Mrs. HALL, widow of the late Almon Hall.

In Davidson County, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Bennet, Mr. EDWARD NICKOLSON to Miss MARGARET MOCK.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Samuel L. Watson, Mr. STEPHEN M. GALLANT, of York District, S. C., to Miss HARRIET C. RUDISILL.

Also, at the same time, Mr. MATTHEW NEAGLE, of Lincoln Co., to Miss ANN R. RUDISILL.

Court of Death.

"All pass this gate, in one promiscuous crowd—
"The gazer, the gay, the humble, and the proud,
"The rich, the poor, the ignorant, the wise—
"'Tis neutral ground, whence all distinction flies."

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on Thursday the 13th instant, Mr. ARCHIBALD CRAIGE, aged about 50 years.

At her residence, in Surry County, on the 20th ult., after a very short indisposition, in about the 69th year of her age, the much lamented Mrs. MECKEY FRANKLIN, widow and relict of Jesse Franklin, dec'd., late a Governor of this State.

In Washington City, on Thursday night, the 27th ult., Col. HENRY ASHTON, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

In Huntsville, Alabama, on the 3d ult., Mrs. LOUISA SUMNER, daughter of the Rev. William Lanier, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

Look at this!

Great Bargains to be Had!!

Reinhardt & Hunt,
IN THE TOWN OF LINCOLNTON,

take this method of informing the Public that they
WILL SELL, AT AUCTION,
Their Entire Stock of Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,
Cutlery, Tin, and Crockery,

And indeed EVERY THING generally kept in a retail store. Their stock of Goods has been purchased in New York and Philadelphia.

Merchants will do well to take notice to this sale, as great bargains can be had, the sale being positive.

☞ TERMS.—All sums under $5, cash; all sums not exceeding $10, three months credit; all sums over $10, six months credit.

☞ The sale will commence the **first day of April Court,** at 11 o'clock, and continue until 4 o'clock; commence again at night, at 7 o'clock, and continue until 10 o'clock. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

REINHARDT & HUNT.

Lincolnton, March 15, 1834. 3t

INFORMATION,
WHICH SOMEBODY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE,
IS WANTED!

ABOUT ten years ago there lived in some County West of Salisbury a REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, by the name of **Fawcet,** or **Forset,** or something of the kind.——If he has any heirs living, they may probably be put in a way to get a small sum of money, by applying to the Editor of THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834. tf

To Wagoners.

A Wagon going to Fayetteville, can get 5 or 600 pounds of loading by applying at this Office. March 15.

SELLING OFF
At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON,
HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,
With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they
Have Concluded to Sell Off
THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
AND
ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually kept on hand by Merchants in this part of the country,
At Cost, for Cash!

Their Stock is **Large, Complete,** and **New,** the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

☞ They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf

Internal Improvements.

A MEETING of the Central Committee appointed by the President of the Internal Improvement Convention held in November last, is appointed to be held in RALEIGH, *on the 1st day of April next.*

Communications from the several County Committees, upon the course which it is the duty of the friends of Internal Improvements to pursue at the present crisis, are respectfully and earnestly solicited. The pledges made by the Convention, to the Public, must be fully and promptly redeemed.

The following gentlemen constitute the Central Committee, viz: Duncan Cameron, Chairman—George E. Badger, Daniel L. Barringer, William Boylan, William H. Haywood, Jr., Charles L. Hinton, Gavin Hogg, Jas. Iredell, Alfred Jones, and Henry Seawell.

March 15, 1834.—2t

P. J. SPARROW
Proposes to Publish, in Salisbury, N. C.
A Monthly Magazine,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
The Family Assistant.

PROSPECTUS.

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to RELIGION, EDUCATION, and GENERAL LITERATURE. Especially it is intended to assist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and, for his own satisfaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shall be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it,—*The articles shall, in general, be short.* Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—secular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

TERMS:

1. It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and will contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double columns, printed on a new and legible type, and on very superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.

3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrearges are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.

4. ☞ The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the 1st of that month.

February 15, 1834. P. J. SPARROW.

What is more pleasant than a well-shaved chin?
What more beautiful than a well-cultivated head of hair?

James Bonner,
Barber and Hair-Dresser,
FORMERLY OF RALEIGH, AND RECENTLY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the residents of this Town and the country adjacent, as well as Travellers through this section of country, that he has **Opened a Shop in Salisbury,** nearly OPPOSITE MR. SLAUGHTER'S HOTEL, on Main Street, for the prosecution of his business *in all its various branches.*

☞ His residence in the fashionable City of Philadelphia enabled him to become well versed in *all the duties of his profession*—and he is, therefore, qualified to SHAVE Gentlemen in the most satisfactory manner, and to CUT and CURL both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair in a very superior and elegant style of Fashion and Beauty.

Ladies who may desire his services, will be attended at their dwellings. Gentlemen who prefer to be waited on at their rooms, will be accommodated, by him, with pleasure, at a moment's warning. When not professionally engaged out, he can always be found at his shop.

☞ Razors honed in a first rate style, on short notice. JAMES BONNER.

Salisbury, March 8, 1834.

JOB-PRINTING
PROMPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
Is a very superior style of

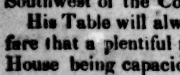
Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF

LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.



An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

To Coach and Gig Makers.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Young Men at the above business, and will give liberal wages, payable in CASH, to such as are good workmen.—Or he will RENT his SHOP and TOOLS, and SELL a large supply of well-selected and well-seasoned Timber.

The Shop is situated in a central and business part of the town, near the Courthouse, and between the Manston Hotel and the "Western Carolinian" Printing Office, which gives it some advantages.

Any one or more young men wishing to go into the above business, would do well to apply immediately to the subscriber, as he wishes to travel for his health, and would afford assistance to such as are of sober habits, and industrious and faithful workmen. CYRUS W. WEST.

Salisbury, March 8, 1834. 4t

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the Building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose directions it was commenced in December last. And as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

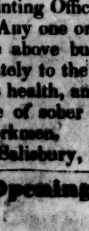
The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) **on Monday, the 2nd day of June next**; at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,

GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Raleigh, March 8, 1834. 4t

Brigade Notice.



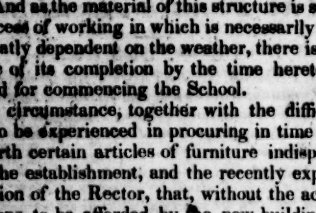
FRANCIS A. WARD, Esqr., has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General of the Seventh Brigade of Militia, with the rank of Major:

HUGH WELCH, Esqr., has been appointed Brigade-Inspector for the same Brigade, with the rank of Major: and

RICHARD T. DISMUKES, Esq. has been appointed Quarter-Master, with the rank of Captain.——They will therefore be obeyed as such.

By order of JAMES COOK, Brigadier-General, at Head-Quarters, at Mocksville, the 22nd of February, 1834. F. A. WARD,

Feb. 22—4t Aid-de-Camp.



Head-Quarters,

SALISBURY, February 26th, 1834.

THE OFFICERS of the 63d Regiment of Rowan Militia, are ordered to Parade in the Town of Salisbury, on Friday the 28th of March next, at 10 o'clock A.M., with muskets, for Drill. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance to the Regiment will be transacted.

By order of

[illegible]

VALUABLE Town Property IN LINCOLNTON—FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, OFFERS FOR SALE HIS

House and Lot in Lincolnton,

One of the best stands in the Village FOR A STORE or a **House of Entertainment.**

The Buildings are peculiarly calculated for these purposes, having 11 separate Rooms, besides a large Store and Counting-Rooms, and handsomely situated in front of the Courthouse, with extensive dry Cellars, and all necessary Out-Houses conveniently situated and in good repair.

☞ LINCOLNTON is one of the most thriving villages in the Southern States—being excelled by none for health, being in sight of the mountains, in the centre of the Gold-Mines, and in the midst of the many Iron-Works in this county. It is but seldom that so valuable a stand can be obtained; it is worth the attention of capitalists who desire to purchase property where an extensive and profitable business may be done, and a large capital employed in mercantile business. A bargain is now offered, in this property.

D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, March 1, 1834. 6t

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

399 Acres Of Unimproved Land,

LYING on Little Creek, about 1 mile ABOVE Esquire Keller's Mill, and adjoining the lands of Joseph Shivers, James Davis, and Thos. Morrow. Any person wishing to purchase, can see the land by applying to either of the beforenamed gentlemen, or to Samuel Vanetten. A considerable portion of the land is well adapted to meadows and pasture. ELIZABETH BUTLER.

Iredell County, Feb. 22, 1834. 4t*

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley,

Having received the latest Philadelphia, N. York, London, and Paris styles of FASHIONS, and having in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate,

IS PREPARED TO **Cut and Make Work** *In a style superior to any done in this part of the country—and always* WARRANTED TO FIT!

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS:

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—tf B. FRALEY.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co.,

Importers—No. 88, Water Street,

NEW-YORK,

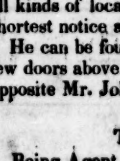
Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of Earthenware, China, and Fancy Goods, in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.——From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina. THOS. J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water St.

New York, Feb. 15, 1834. 10t

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Thursday the 20th of February, a NEGRO MAN, by the name of

BILL.

He is about 40 years old, 5 feet, 10 inches high, dark complexion, slightly bald, and is a shoe-maker by trade. He is supposed to be now lurking about the Forks of the Yadkin.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to the Subscriber, at his residence, about 18 miles north of Salisbury. ANDERSON E. FOSTER.

Rowan County, March 8, 1834. 3t

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,

A Large and Full Supply OF FALL & WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of EVERY ARTICLE generally kept in a Country Retail Store; all of which he is disposed to sell LOW for CASH, or to punctual customers on SHORT CREDITS. The public are requested to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

[illegible] 1834. tf

Major Jack Downing's Life of General Andrew Jackson,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

T. K. GREENBANK,

(No. 9, Franklin-Place, Philadelphia,)

HAS in the Press, and will publish in a few days, the Life, Administration, &c. of Major General *Andrew Jackson*, President of the United States—By Major *Jack Downing*, of the Downingsville Militia.

This work is ornamented with a number of fine engravings, among which is a striking likeness of the President, the Author, and several other distinguished characters; also, a variety of cuts, illustrating a number of extraordinary and graphic scenes described by the facetious, eloquent, and learned Biogropher.

Extract from the conclusion of the Major's Preface:

"And now I'm near an eend, and I guess as how I've done it purty slick. I raly think this account of the Life, Adventures, Battels, Hare-breth scapes, and the Glorious Administration of the Gineral, is the cutest thing I've ever rote. The Gineral tell'd me plainly it was a master work, and that he would rite to Dr. Quinzy, of Havert University, to git me a Master of Arts. He thinks this beats my letters all holler; and that my reputashun as a riter will be stablisht by it, and go down to posterity sempitarnal with the Ginerals. I have rit it all from the Ginerals own mouth; for when I forgot what he tell'd me, I went and axed him over agin; and if I hadn't made it myself, why I swow it wud a bin Oto-biografy."

If the letters of Major Jack Downing have created a smile on the faces of his readers, they may confidently expect a richer treat from the redoubtable author, in his new vocation as a Biographer.

The work will be issued in One Volume 12mo. of 264 pages, well executed, on fine paper, and neatly bound in cloth, at the low price of one dollar per copy. The usual discount to the trade. Flexible covers will be put on a part of the edition, so that the work can be sent by mail to those who reside at a distance. Editors of newspapers, periodicals, &c. who publish this announcement a few times, and inclose us five dollars, *free of postage*, shall receive seven copies.

Address, *post-paid*,

T. K. GREENBANK,

9, *Franklin Place, Philadelphia.*

March 8, 1834. 3t

Lincolnton Academy.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL will be opened, by the Subscriber, at LINCOLNTON, on the 17th of February. The price of Tuition per session (paid in advance) will be:

For the Latin and Greek Languages, $10

For English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, ... 8

Those who wish information respecting his qualifications as a Teacher, are referred to the recommendation of William J. Bingham, and that of the Faculty at Chapel-Hill, given below.

GEORGE W. MORROW.

Lincolnton, February 15, 1834. 5t

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. George W. Morrow. We were school-fellows in youth: we were in College together; and for several years we have been teaching in the same county, and occasionally attending each other's examinations. I do conscientiously declare that his standing as a gentleman, a Christian, a scholar, and a teacher, is high, *deservedly* high. The examinations of his scholars, which I have several times witnessed, and in part conducted, always afforded ample testimony, as well of the *fidelity*, as the ability, of their teacher. Teachers, of Mr. Morrow's qualifications—practical, moral, and literary—are *very rare*, and ought to be highly appreciated.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal

Of the Hillsboro' Academy, Orange Co., N. C.

January 18th, 1834.

Mr. George W. Morrow has for some time been engaged as a teacher of an Academy in the neighborhood of this place, and has given proof of success in preparing students for the University, which have been highly satisfactory. In proof of this, a number of instances might be especially enumerated, in young gentlemen who have been students of the University, and who have been highly respectable, both for scholarship and moral deportment, while members of the institution.

JOSEPH CALDWELL,

President of the University.

JAMES PHILLIPS,

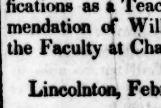
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

E. MITCHELL,

Professor of Chemistry, etc.

Chapel Hill, January 18, 1834.

The thorough-bred Horse



Eclat,

WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very heavy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare, gotten by Sir Hal; his grandam was Harriet Eaton, who was gotten by old Bellair, out of a Wildair, which was called a very fine mare of her day. ECLAT's dam was raised in North-Hampton Co., by Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young, to Mr. Seth Peebles, for $375. His grandam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many people, and her performances under the saddle were equal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease to her rider and herself; she has been well tried, particularly in a long journey to the far west; she was once sold for $300.

The subscribers hold in their hands documents that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not having from them any special authority to do so. In point of formation of body, ECLAT is not to be excelled by any, if equalled.

He will Stand the ensuing Season,

IN LEXINGTON & SALISBURY,

commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of $4 the single leap, $6 the season, and $10 to insure a mare to be with foal. The insurance money will be recoverable as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal; or sooner, if the property should be disposed of.

The Horse will attend regularly every ninth day at his stands, except when shown at public places or delayed by accident. The season will end on the last day of June. Care will be taken to avoid accidents to mares, but no responsibility can be assumed for any that may occur.

ALPHA PEEBLES,

JAMES McNAIRY.

February 22, 1834. 2m

Coach and Carriage Making, AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver,

Coach and Carriage-Makers,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS, *On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.*

☞ They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES, CARRIAGES, *Carry-alls, Gigs,* SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheapness.

☞ For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRIAGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary to put those vehicles in the most complete order; and every description of **REPAIRING** will be done at the shortest notice and on the lowest possible terms.

The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Carriage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, in which they employ none but first-rate workmen and the very best materials—which enables them to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other executed in this section of country.

*** The Subscribers deem it hardly necessary to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to *merit* the patronage of all who may wish to purchase articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line. JOHN W. RAINEY,

PHILIP J. F. SHAVER.

Salisbury, February 15, 1834. tf

Aaron Woolworth,

Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment

TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE,

☞ A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street, ☜

Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, *And on the most reasonable terms.*

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE

Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

☞ ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834. tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the West, Offers for Sale, on Accommodating Terms,

His House and Lot

In Wadesborough, TOGETHER WITH A SMALL TRACT OF

WOOD LAND,

Convenient for fire-wood.——It is one of the most desirable situations, for a Private Family, in the Village, being situated convenient to the Episcopal Church and Academy, and possessing the advantages both of the town and country. The Dwelling is a large two-story building, with a spacious Hall, a Passage below and above stairs, five comfortable Bed-Rooms, tolerably well finished, and a Double Piazza in front.

ALSO FOR SALE,

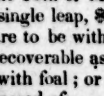
His Valuable Plantation,

Lying on Gould's Fork,

ABOUT 4 MILES FROM TOWN, CONTAINING

437 ACRES,

About 100 acres of which (principally LOW-GROUNDS) are cleared, and in a good state for cultivation. The Land is well adapted to the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and every thing usually cultivated in this section of country.

There is on  the premises a very comfortable DWELLING, together with the usual Out-Houses, and a WELL OF WATER in the Yard not inferior to any in the country.—The situation is high and healthy, and a very desirable place for a Country Residence.

☞ A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises for himself.

WALTER G. JONES.

Wadesborough, Anson Co. February 1, 1834. tf

TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AT PRESENT ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

TIN WARE,

Made of good materials and first-rate workmanship, consisting of the following articles,—

VIZ:

120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;
40 dozen Open Buckets, ditto;
30 dozen Covered ditto, ditto;
78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto;
40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;
12 dozen Milk Strainers;
68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;
32 dozen Measures, ditto;
24 dozen Funnels;
100 dozen TIN CUPS;
20 dozen Milk ditto;
12 dozen WASH BASONS.

ALSO

Cullenders, Stew Pans, Preserving Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Lamps, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops, Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

☞ Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834. tf

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE

On Friday the first of November next.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,

T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833. tf

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE FOR SALE—CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

December 2. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.

November 23, 1833. tf

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM-BOAT MACON,

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

HAVING been engaged, last Summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at George-Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will be lightered, at the expense of the boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. tf

N.B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH GALES & SON.

Raleigh, August, 1832. tf

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.